

CLAIMS

1. Device for inosculation of a hollow organ to the skin, of the type of device comprising a transparietal tube, the ends of which are attached to collars (6, 8) holding the tube, respectively, against the internal wall of the organ (intravisceral collar 8) and against the outside surface of the skin (skin collar 6), with the intravisceral collar (8) being designed so that its shape can be changed by the practitioner to allow the intravisceral collar (8) to pass inside the organ directly from the outside of the patient's body, with the following characteristics:

The transparietal tube comprises at least two parts (2, 4), each attached to a collar respectively intravisceral (8) and skin (6), the said parts (2, 4) of the tube being fitted so that they are mobile for relative changes axial in position that are not spontaneously reversible, the said distal part (4) of the tube, attached to the intravisceral collar (8), comprising means of immobilisation (10, 12, 26) that can be used from the outside towards the inside of the tube to enable the practitioner to make the said changes in position,

Such that the practitioner can adapt the length of the tube (2, 4),

in both directions, according to the cumulated thickness of the fascia (1) of the patient crossed, both at the time and after the tube (2, 4) is installed on the patient, and such that the variation in the length of the tube is taken up inside the thickness of the fascia (1) of the patient that it crosses;

2. Device according to claim 1, where the shape of the intravisceral collar (8) can be changed by the practitioner by means of a pusher (16) that can be introduced inside the tube (2, 4), with the following characteristics:

Such that the practitioner can adapt the length of transparietal tube (2, 4) using the pusher (16) at least initially when the tube (2, 4) is installed on the patient;

The relative mobility between the two parts (2, 4) of the transparietal tube is obtained by screwing (26), with the distal part (4)

of the tube being provided with a non circular axial opening (18) that constitutes the said nesting organ, in order for it to be rendered immobile in the rotational direction by the practitioner using a specific tool (16), that can be introduced inside the said axial opening (18) and that comprises at least one area of complementary cross-section;

4. Device according to claims 2 and 3, with the following characteristics:

The pusher (16) comprises between its two ends a non circular section designed to traverse the axial opening (18) of complementary shape in the distal part (6), in order to render the latter (6) immobile in the rotational direction;

5. Device according to any one of the preceding claims, with the following characteristics:

the transparietal tube (2, 4) is "telescopic" and comprises at least two end parts (2, 4) making up the said distal (4) and proximal (2) parts of the tube;

6. Device according to any one of claims 3 to 5, with the following characteristics:

the distal (4) and proximal (2) parts of the tube are connected one to the other by screwing (26);

the relative mobility between the parts (2, 4) of the tube is obtained by the parts (2, 4) sliding axially one relative to the other, with the distal part (4) of the tube being rendered immobile by means of a "bayonet" device (10, 12), with slots (10) being provided in the distal part (4) of the tube in order to allow the latter to be gripped by a specific tool (14) provided with lugs (12).